US006463986B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Gouda

(10) **Patent No.: US 6,463,986 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent: Oct. 15, 2002**

(54) **WINDOW TREATMENT ASSEMBLY PULL-CORD KEEPER**

(76) Inventor: **William C. Gouda**, 12 Van Kirk Rd., Princeton, NJ (US) 08540

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **09/829,639**

(22) Filed: **Apr. 10, 2001**

(51) **Int. Cl.**[7] **E06B 9/30**
(52) **U.S. Cl.** ..... **160/178.1 R**; 242/376
(58) **Field of Search** ..... 160/178.1 R, 173 R, 160/177 R, 170 R, 168.1 R, 172 R, 320, 321; 242/371, 378, 378.1, 388, 388.1, 385.1, 385.2, 385.4

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

1,446,410	A		2/1923	Bennett et al.	
2,187,458	A	*	1/1940	Lawson	160/178.1 R
3,123,130	A	*	3/1964	Fridlund	160/168.1 R
3,465,806	A	*	9/1969	Sulkes	160/84.06
4,271,893	A		6/1981	McCluskey	160/178
4,443,944	A		4/1984	Beesley	33/138
4,543,806	A		10/1985	Papandrea et al.	70/30
5,279,473	A		1/1994	Rozon	242/107.12
5,354,011	A		10/1994	Rozon	242/402
5,553,650	A		9/1996	Jelic	160/178.1
5,630,456	A		5/1997	Hugo et al.	160/173
5,699,975	A		12/1997	Paugh et al.	242/371
5,762,281	A	*	6/1998	Foley	160/178.1 R X
5,791,580	A		8/1998	Anderson et al.	242/378.4
5,918,658	A		7/1999	Schartner	160/178.1

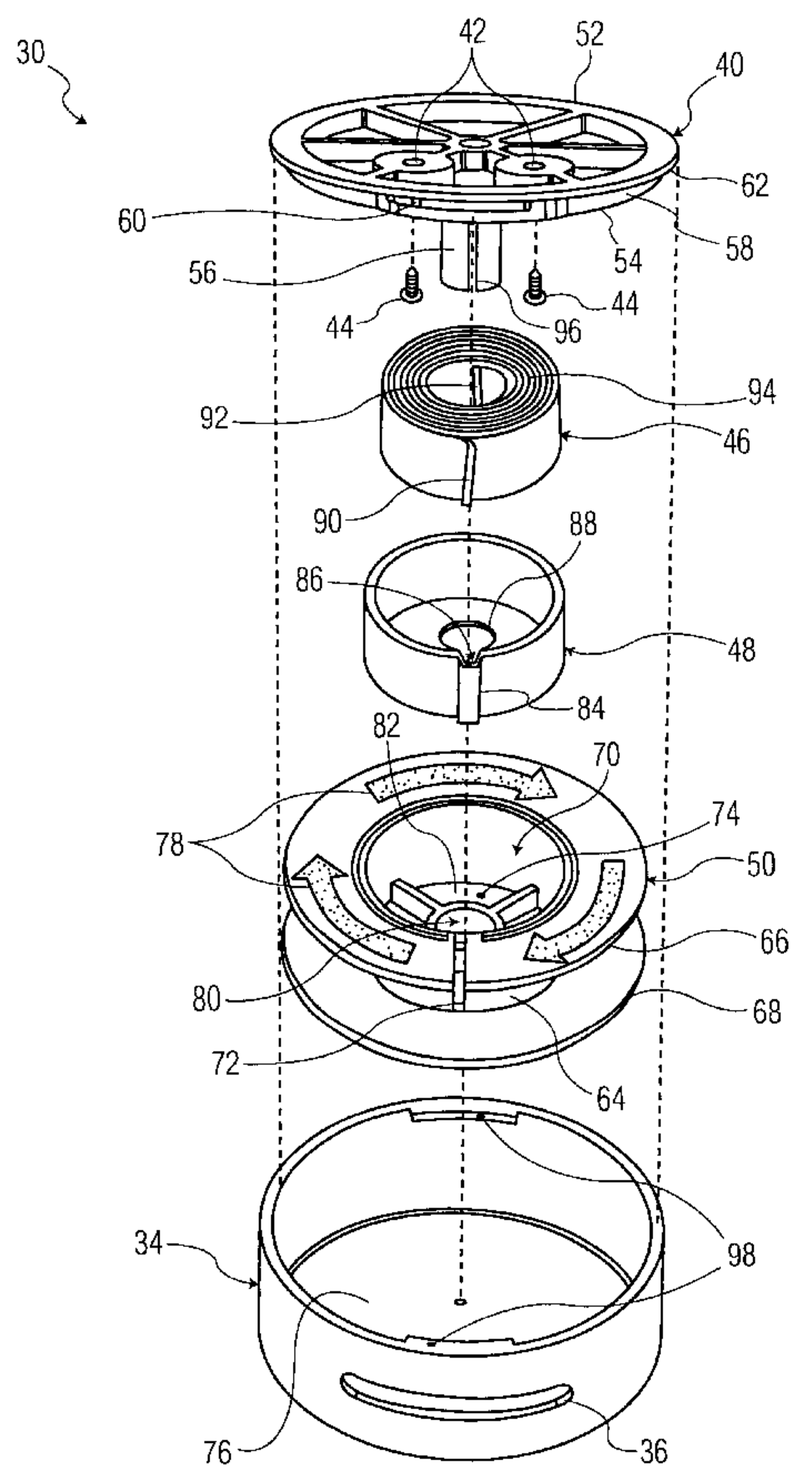
* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner—David M. Purol
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Watov & Kipnes, P.C.; Kenneth Watov

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A pull-cord keeper is provided for a window treatment assembly with a pull-cord for operation. The pull-cord keeper includes a wall-mountable housing adapted for permanently mounting to the wall at a desired height above the floor, the housing further including a cavity defined therein and an opening in communication with the cavity, and at least one fastener for securely mounting the housing to the wall. The pull-cord keeper further includes a spool adapted for rotational movement within the cavity to reel and collect through the opening a length of the pull-cord, and a spring for biasing the spool in a rotational direction for automatically and continuously collecting any loose length of the pull-cord.

10 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets



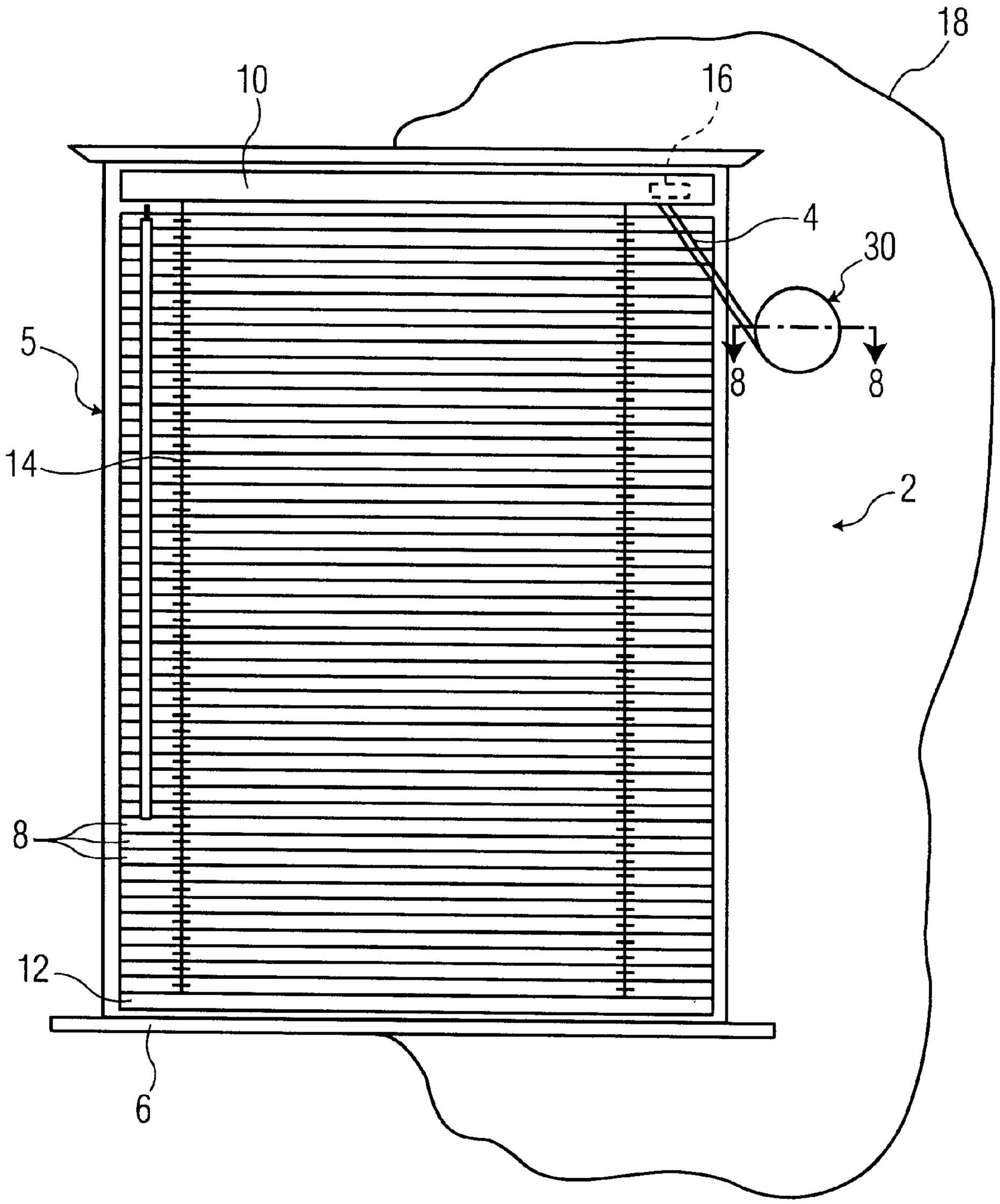


FIG. 1

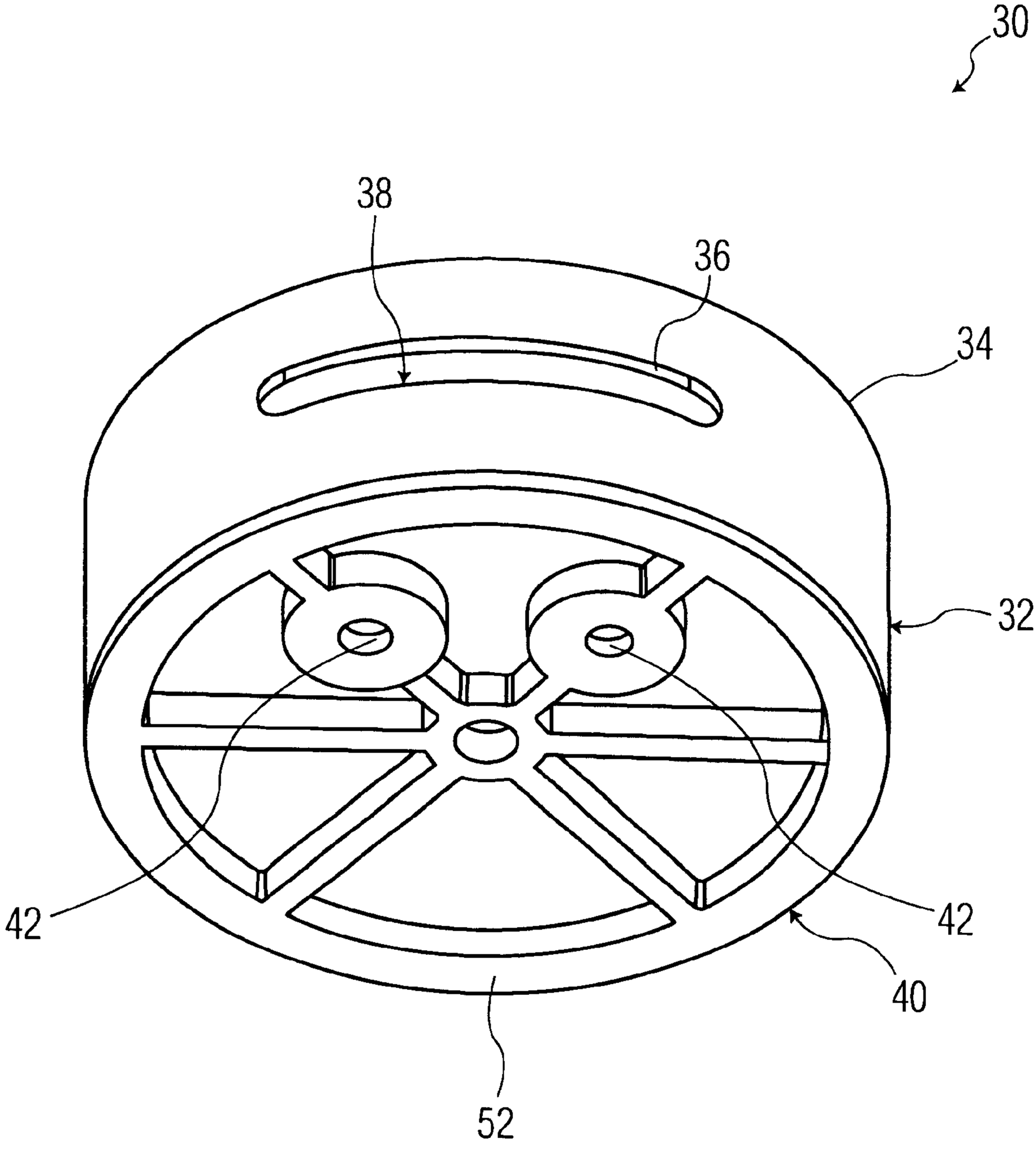


FIG. 2

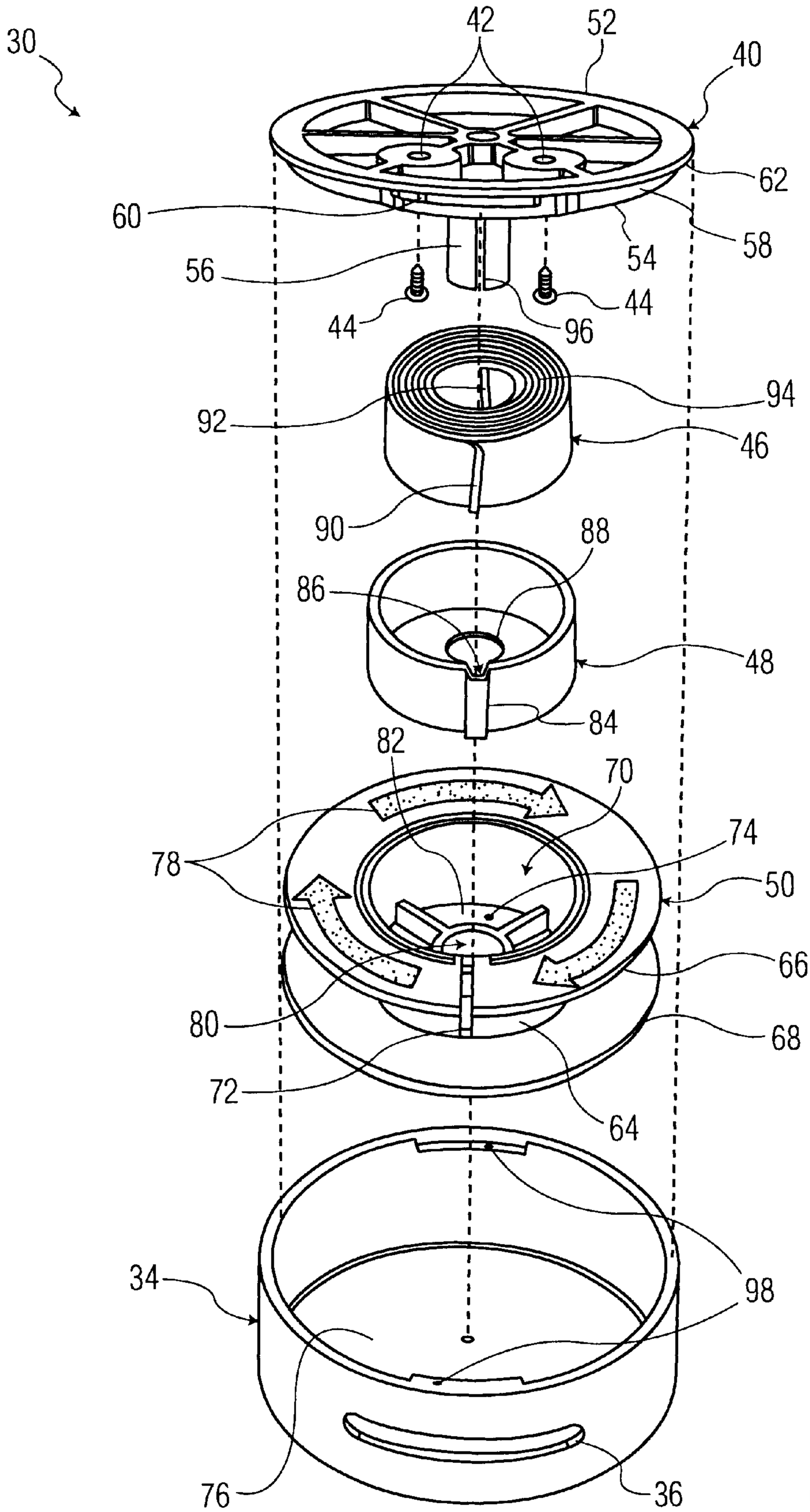

30
42
52
40
62
60
58
56
54
44
44
96
94
92
46
90
88
86
48
84
82
70
74
78
50
66
80
68
72
64
98
34
76
36

FIG. 3

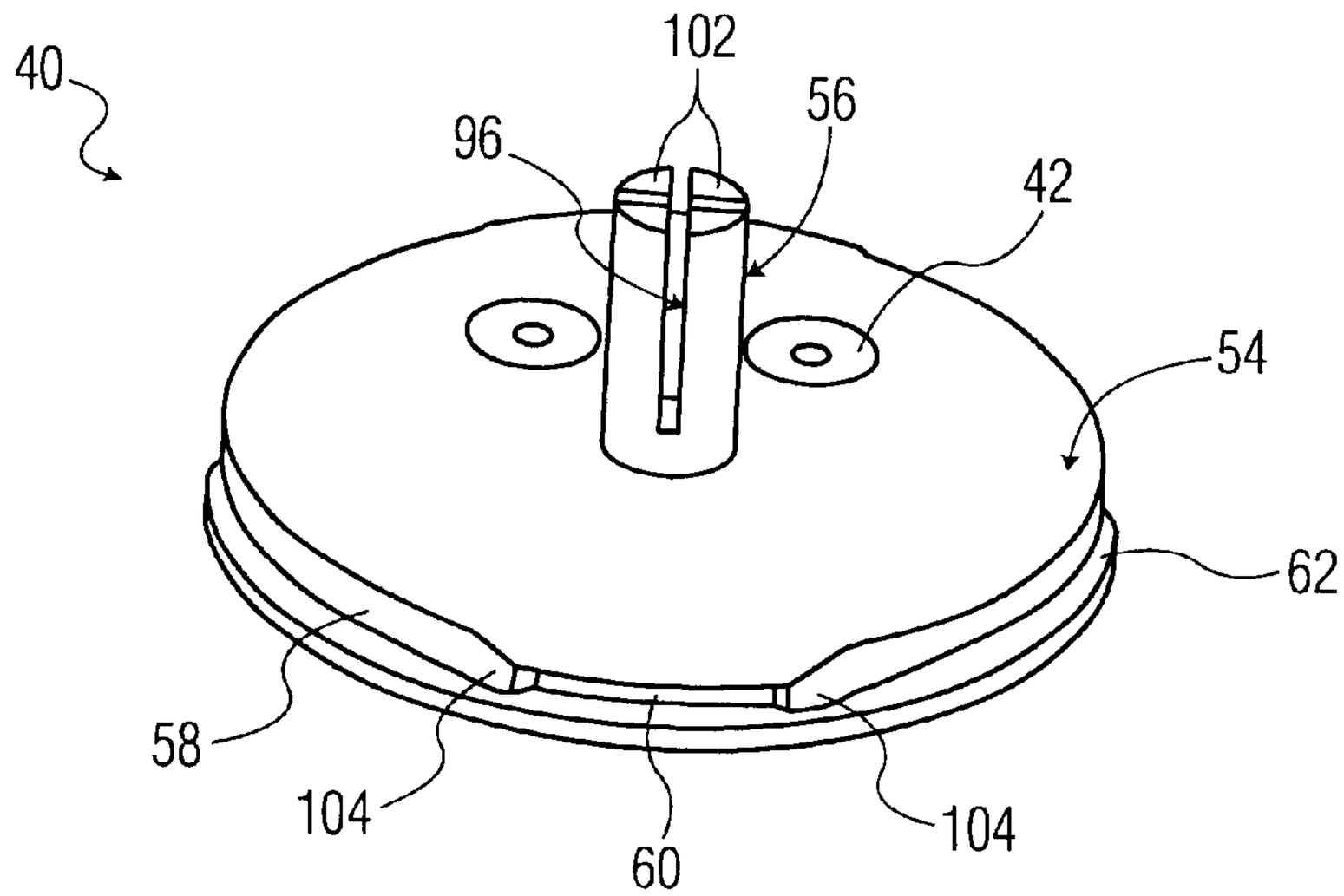

40
102
96
56
42
54
62
58
104
60
104

FIG. 4A

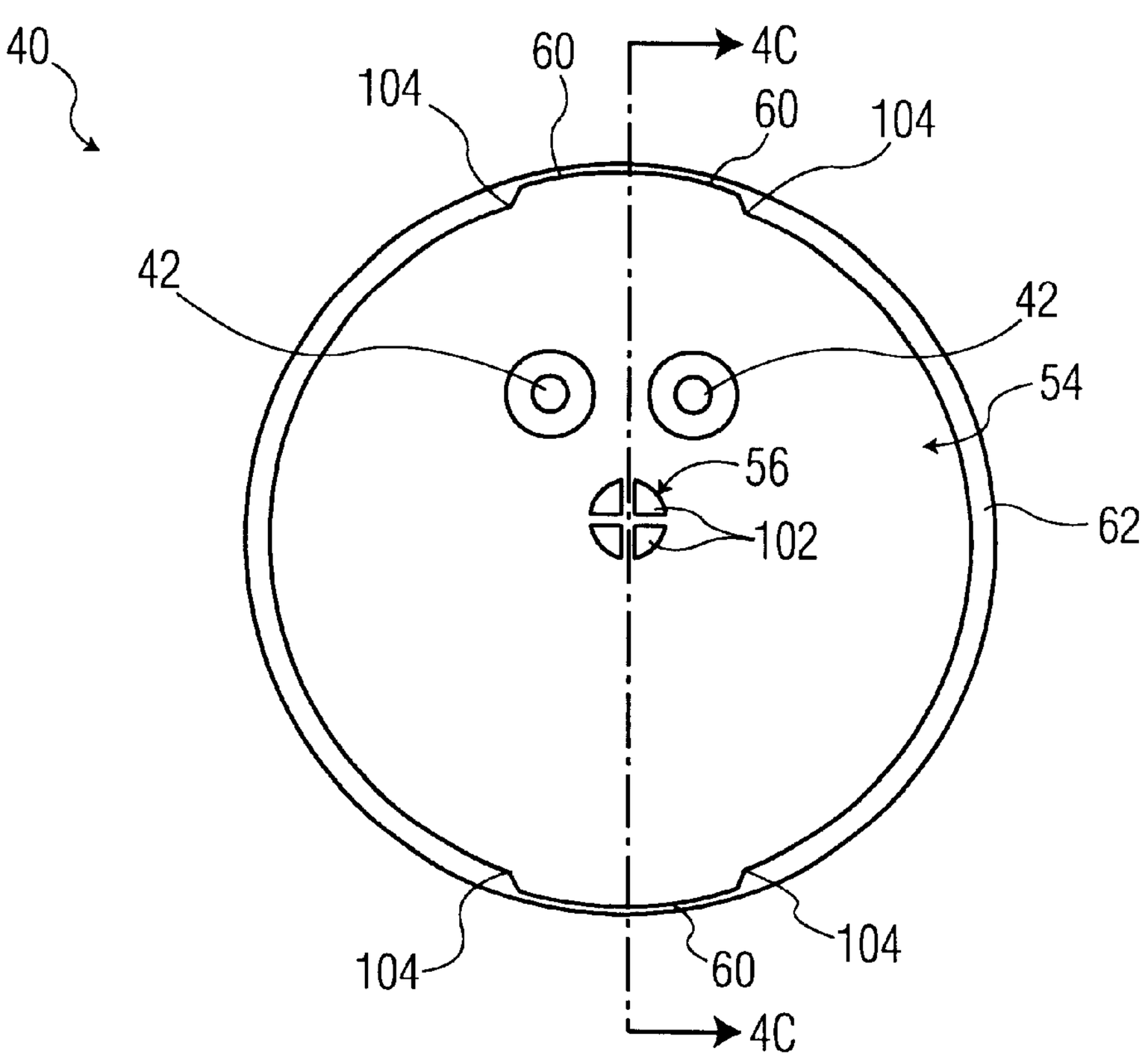

40
60
4C
104
60
104
42
42
54
56
102
62
104
60
104
4C

FIG. 4B

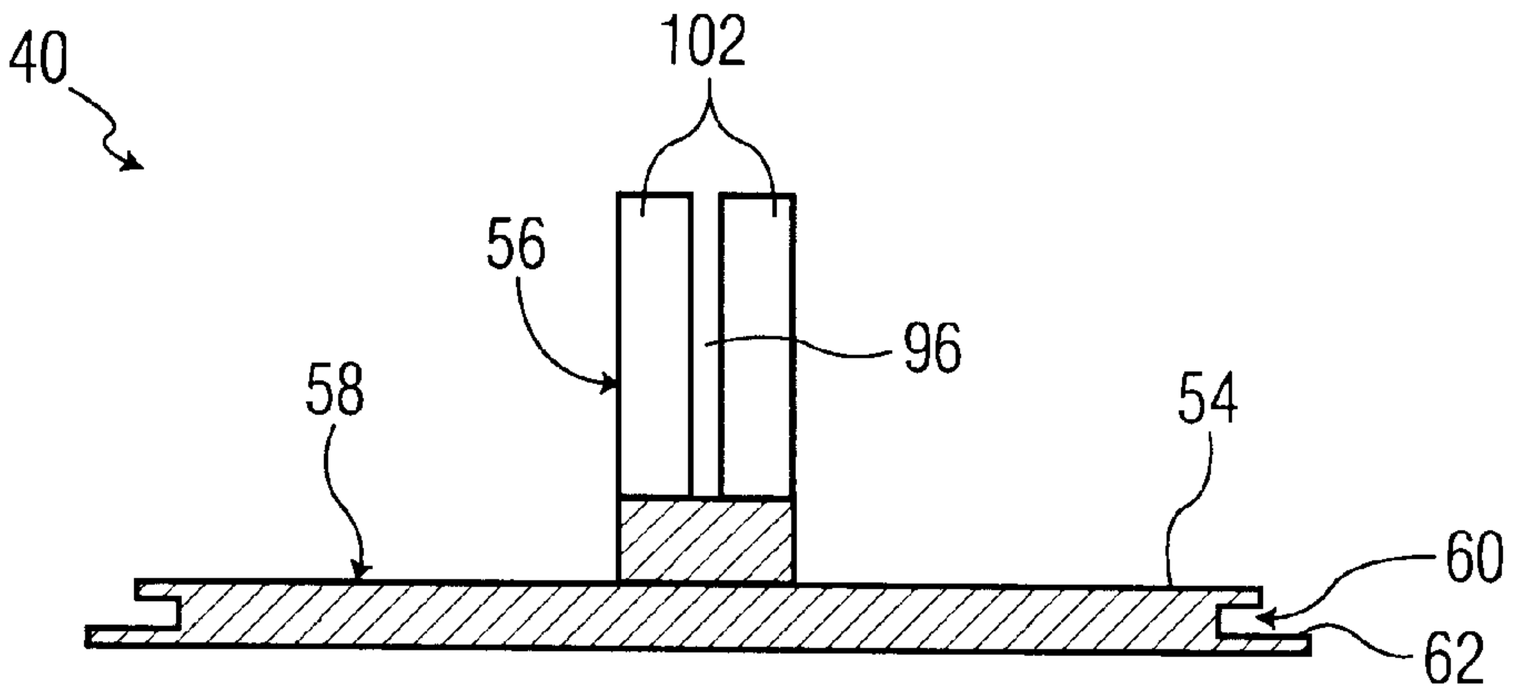


FIG. 4C

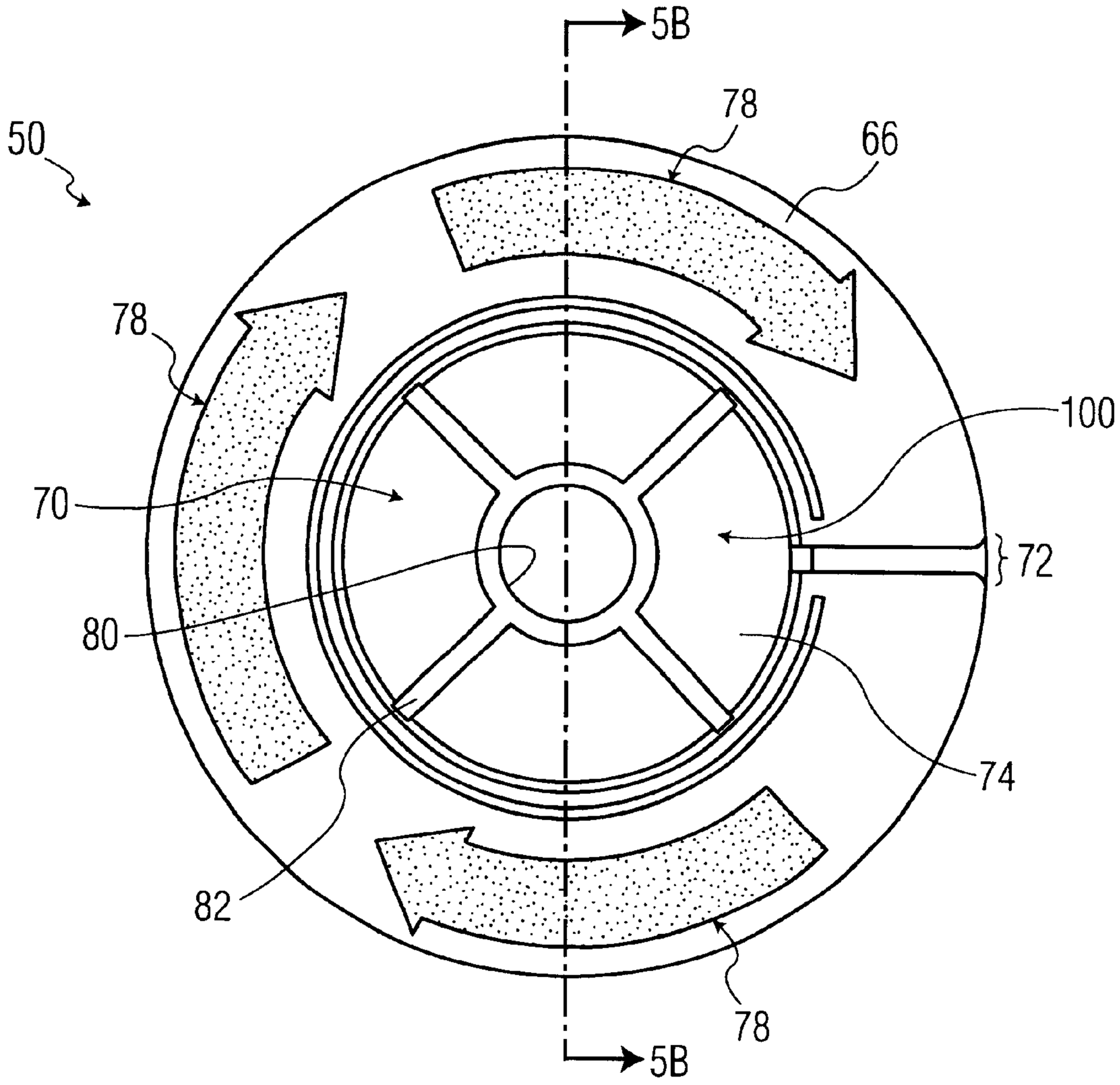


FIG. 5A

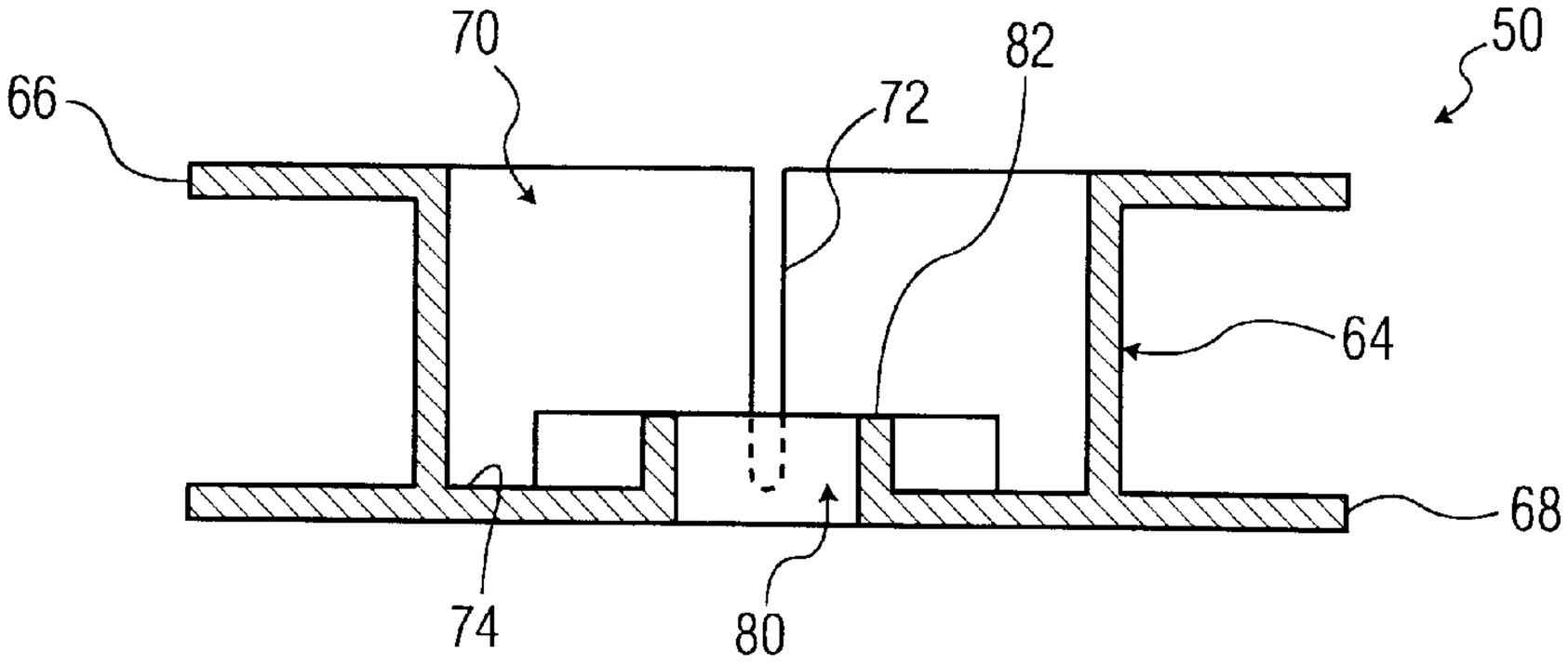


FIG. 5B

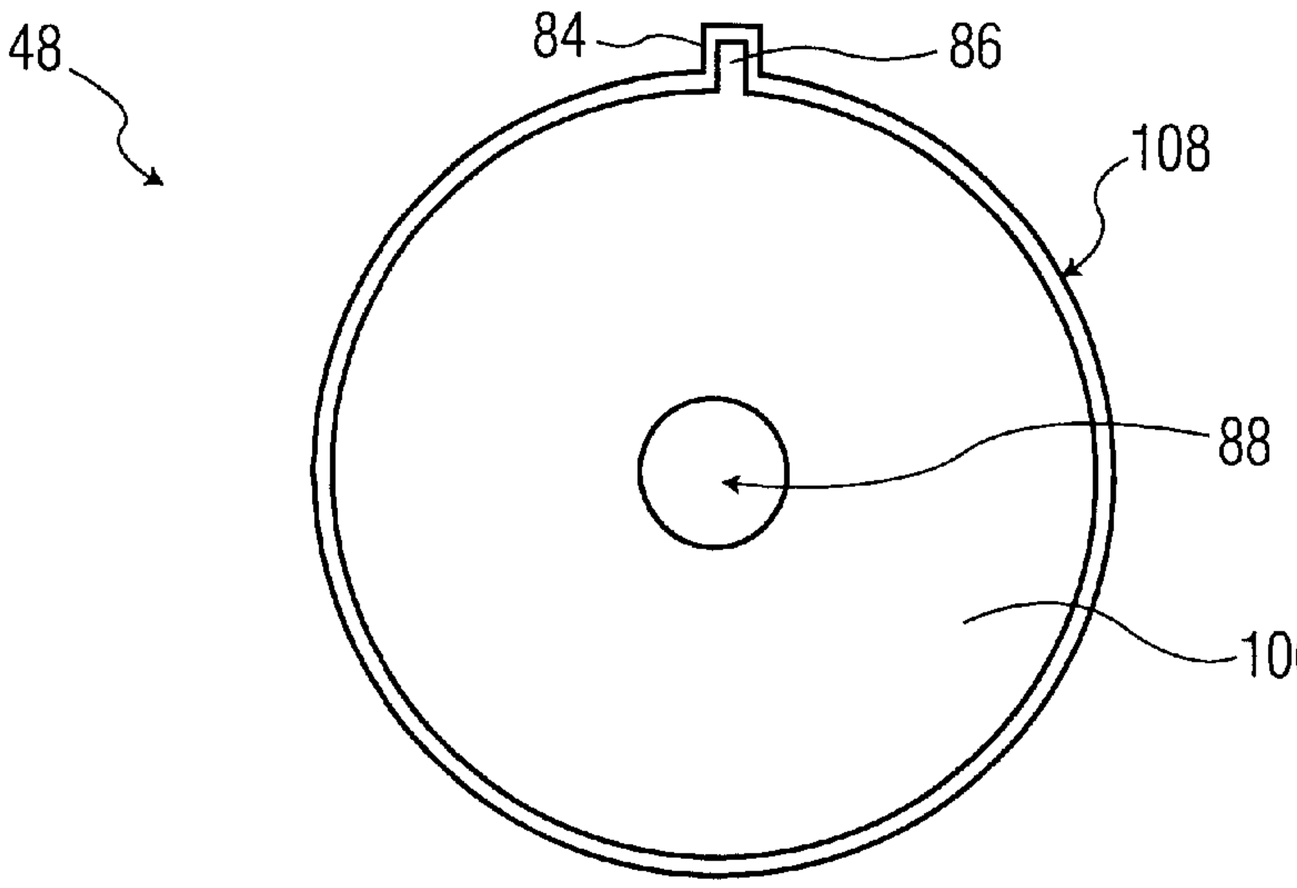


FIG. 6

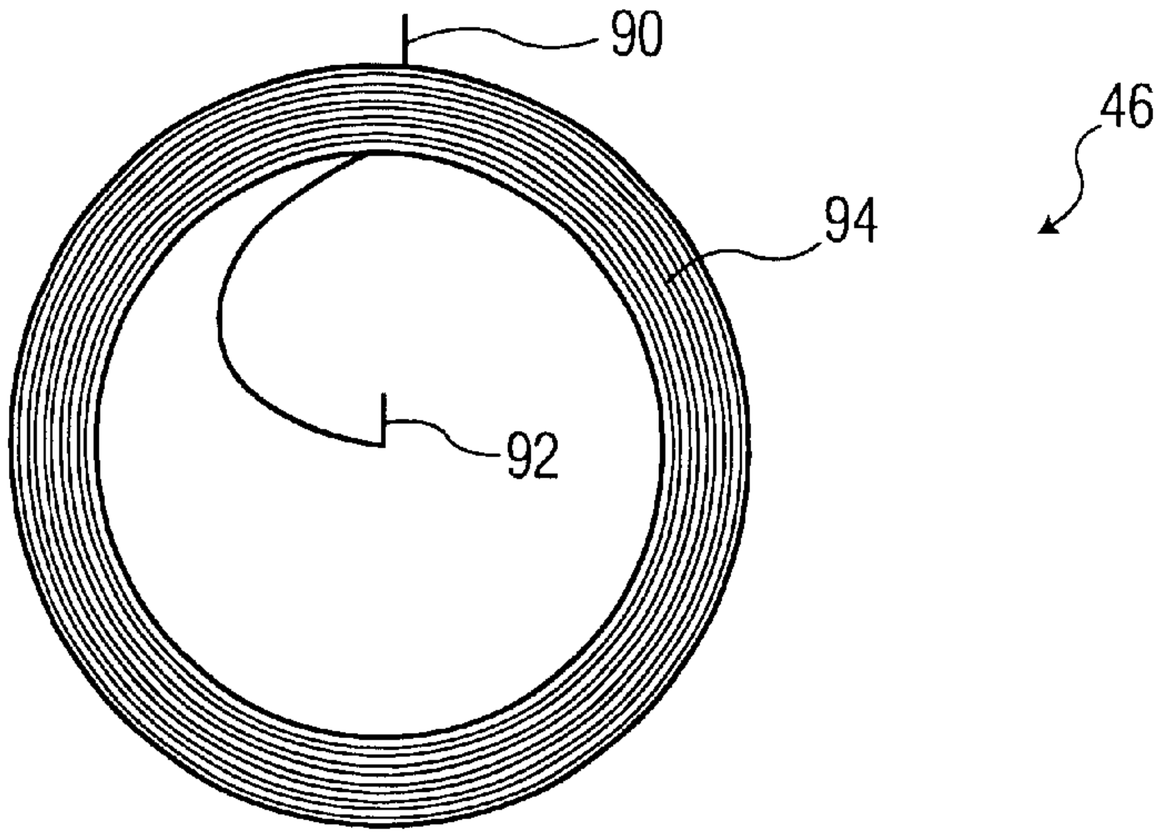


FIG. 7

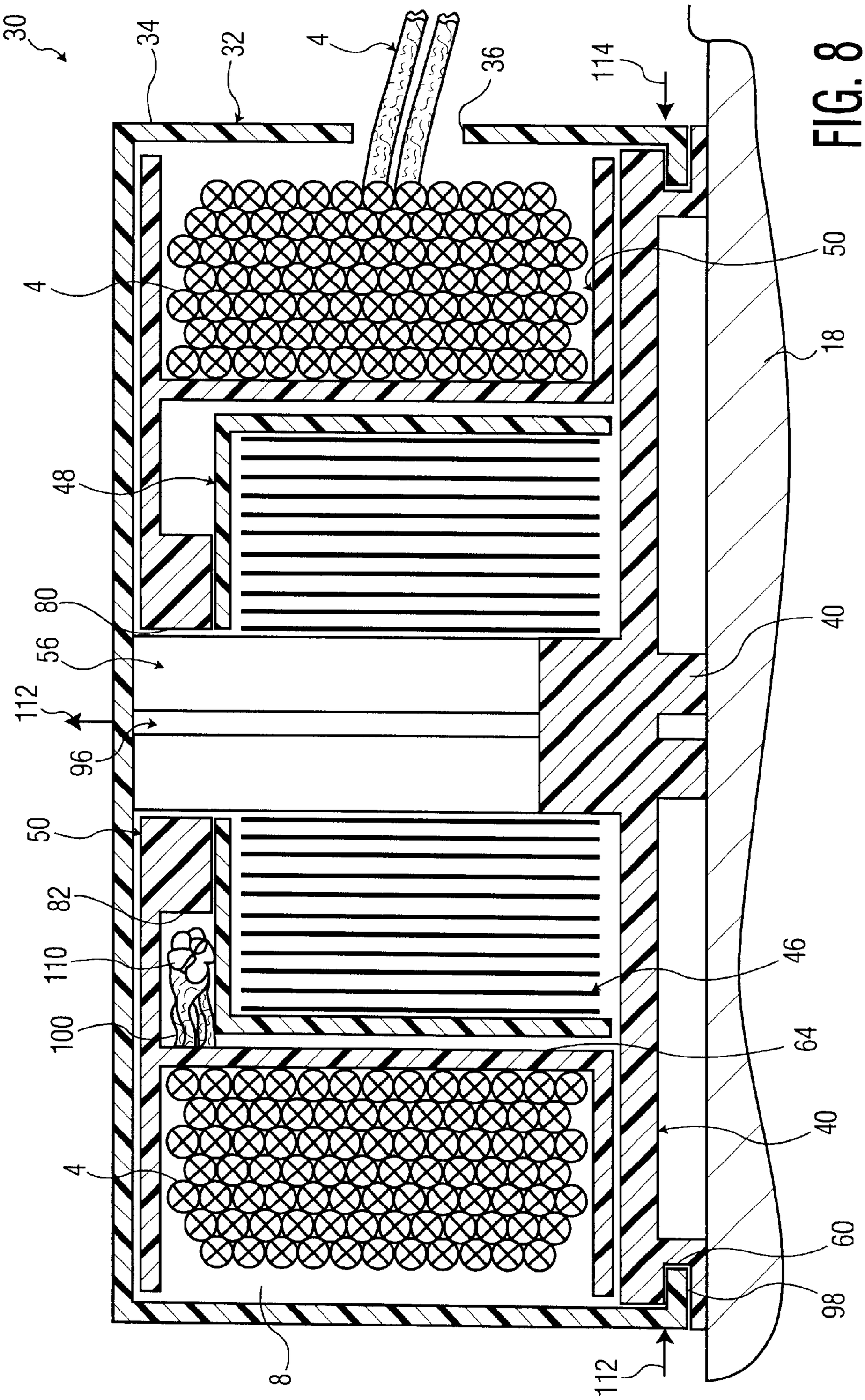

30
34
32
4
36
114
50
18
48
80
40
56
112
96
50
82
110
46
100
64
4
60
98
8
112

FIG. 8

WINDOW TREATMENT ASSEMBLY PULL-CORD KEEPER

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to cord keepers, and more particularly to cord keepers adapted for window treatment assemblies to take up loose cords, chains, strings, and the like, in order to protect infants and young children from potentially lethal suffocation and entanglement hazards.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Pull-cords are utilized in various types of window treatment assemblies for operating and manipulating such window treatment assemblies such as adjusting the level of the window coverings, for example. Typically, the pull-cord consists of a single or multiple strands of threads that are typically tied together or looped. A locking device is usually provided for clamping the cords to hold the window covering at whatever height the user desires by operation of the pull-cords. The pull-cord usually extends from a head rail portion of the window treatment assembly to within a few inches or less from floor level. Such tied or looped pull-cords extending from the window treatment assembly, often presents an attractive danger to infants or young children fascinated with pull-cords. Tragically, many infants and young children playing with such pull-cords, become entangled in the pull-cords resulting in some form of injury, and even death when accidentally hanged by the pull-cords.

For the foregoing reasons, there is a need for a cord keeper which can effectively prevent or minimize such accidents involving infants and young children in a simple and cost effective manner. In addition, it would be desirable to design a cord keeper that is inexpensive and easy to fabricate and use, and has a minimum number of parts while possessing the durability, reliability and strength required to withstand the stress and forces often experienced during operation of window treatment assembly pull-cords. Furthermore, there is a need for a cord keeper that is especially fail-safe, and which does not require separate actions by the user. Such a cord keeper must operate efficiently, yet be aesthetically pleasing and unobtrusive.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is generally directed to a window treatment assembly pull-cord keeper comprised of minimal component parts cooperating to form a device mountable on the surface of a wall or window casing, and adapted for continuously collecting or releasing a length of a pull-cord from a window treatment assembly for keeping the pull-cord taut each time the window treatment assembly is adjusted or operated. The pull-keeper of the present invention generally comprises a wall-mountable housing, a cord collecting assembly adapted for collecting a length of a flexible cord, and biased by spring means located within the housing, that has an opening for permitting the flexible cord to pass therethrough into the cord collecting assembly.

The window treatment assembly typically includes window covering material or blind slats extending between a head rail and bottom rail, and two or more lift cords connected to the bottom rail. Within the head rail, there is a cord locking device located therein. Typically, two or more lift cords are connected at one end of the bottom rail, and extend up through the window covering material or blind slats into the head rail. The lift cords then pass through a cord locking device and out of the head rail in a manner where the opposite end of the lift cords, or pull-cord, is

accessible to a user. The window shades or blinds are typically raised by the user pulling on the accessible portion of the lift cords, or pull-cord, and are lowered by releasing the pull-cord. In this manner, the pull-cord can extend downward from the head rail to within a few feet from floor level.

The window treatment assembly pull-cord keeper of the present invention is adapted to be mounted in a manner for keeping the pull-cord out of reach of infants and small children who are typically attracted to the pull-cord, and who are most susceptible to becoming dangerously entangled in the pull-cord. The pull-cord keeper of the present invention operates by collecting the freely suspended length of the pull-cord of the window treatment assembly, and keeping the ends of the pull-cord away from persons of relatively shorter stature, particularly infants and young children. More specifically, the housing of the pull-cord keeper is adapted for secure mounting on the surface of the wall or window casing near the head rail, and the cord collecting assembly located in the housing, draws or releases the pull-cord through the housing opening according to the degree of slackness in the pull-cord. The cord collecting assembly is conveniently driven by spring means in a constant spring loaded state. The user can raise or lower the bottom rail as desired while the pull-cord keeper simultaneously draws or releases, respectively, a length of the pull-cord while keeping the pull-cord taut and away from the lower end of the window treatment assembly in a safe, efficient and effective manner. When the user is satisfied with the level of the bottom rail (e.g. of a Venetian blind), the cord locking device in the head rail is engaged as usual, and the pull-cord keeper automatically maintains the taut condition in the pull-cord. No separate action on the part of the user is required for operation.

In particular, one aspect of the present invention is directed to a pull-cord keeper for a window treatment assembly, which comprises:

a wall-mountable housing;

a cord collecting assembly located within the housing and adapted for collecting a loose length of a flexible cord;

a spring adapted for rotating the cord collecting assembly to collect the loose length of the flexible cord; and

an opening for permitting the flexible cord to pass therethrough into the housing to the cord collecting assembly.

In another aspect of the present invention, the pull-cord keeper comprises:

a housing configured for secure mounting attachment on a wall near an upper portion of the window treatment assembly, said housing further defining a cavity therein;

an opening in communication with said cavity;

a spool adapted for rotational movement within said cavity to reel and collect through said opening a length of a slender flexible material; and

spring bias for biasing the spool in a rotational direction for reeling in any loose length of the slender flexible material during a constant spring loaded state.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Various embodiments of the invention are described in detail below with reference to the drawings, in which like items are identified by the same reference designation, wherein:

FIG. **1** is a front elevational view of a typical window treatment assembly with a pull-cord keeper of the present invention illustrated in use;

FIG. **2** is a front perspective view looking toward the bottom of a pull-cord keeper constructed in accordance with the teachings of the present invention;

FIG. **3** is an exploded assembly view of the pull-cord keeper showing the component parts for one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **4**A is a perspective view of a mounting plate forming part of the pull-cord keeper for one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **4**B is a top plan view of the mounting plate of FIG. **4**A;

FIG. **4**C is a cross sectional view of the mounting plate taken along line **4**C—**4**C of FIG. **4**B;

FIG. **5**A is a top plan view of a spool forming part of the pull-cord keeper for one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **5**B is a cross sectional view of the spool taken along line **5**B—**5**B of FIG. **5**A;

FIG. **6** is a top plan view of a spring cartridge forming part of the pull-cord keeper for one embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. **7** is a top plan view of a coil spring forming part of the pull-cord keeper for one embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. **8** is a cross sectional view of the pull-cord keeper for one embodiment of the present invention taken along line **8**—**8** of FIG. **1**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention can be used with any type of window treatment assembly including Venetian blinds, pleated shades, Roman shades, and the like, where a pull-cord is utilized for normal operation. Although one embodiment of the present invention is shown and described in use with Venetian blinds, the invention is not so limited. As an example of the window treatment assembly having a pull-cord which forms a loop is shown in FIG. **1**. The window treatment assembly may be a pleated shade, Roman shade, or Venetian blind. When the window covering is in an open position, the pull-cord can typically extend below the window sill to within a few inches from floor level where it can be reached easily by infants and young children.

The window treatment assembly **2** of FIG. **1** is shown in a closed position above a window sill **6** of a window **5**. The window treatment assembly **2**, in the form of a Venetian blind, typically includes a window covering material or blind slats **8** extending between a head rail **10** and bottom rail **12**, and two or more lift cords **14** connected to the bottom rail **12**. The head rail **10** is mounted on a top frame **7** of the window **5**. A cord locking device **16** is located within the head rail **10**. Typically, the two or more lift cords **14** are connected at one end of the bottom rail **12**, and extend up through the window covering material or blind slats **8** into the head rail **10**. The lift cords **14** then pass through the cord locking device **16** and out of the head rail **10** in a manner where the opposite end of the lift cords, or pull-cord **4**, is accessible to a user. The window shades or blind slats **8** are typically raised by disengaging the cord locking device **16** and pulling the pull-cord **4**, or lowered by releasing the pull-cord **4**. When the user is satisfied with the level of the blind slats **8**, the cord locking device **16** is re-engaged to fix the pull-cord **4** in place.

As further shown in FIG. **1**, one embodiment of a pull-cord keeper **30** of the present invention is shown in use. The

pull-cord keeper **30** is attached to the pull-cord **4** and permanently and securely mounted on a wall portion **18** near the head rail **10** of the window treatment assembly **2**. The pull-cord keeper **30** may be mounted on the window casing portion of the window **5** for a more secure structural footing. During use, the pull-cord **4** is kept safely beyond the reach of infants and young children while being easily accessible to operators of the window treatment assembly **2**. Also, the pull-cord keeper **30** advantageously does not require any separate actions on the part of the user, nor interfere with the normal operation of the window treatment assembly **2**. The user simply operates the window treatment assembly **2** in the normal manner as described above. This self-operating ability enhances the fail-safety of the pull-cord keeper of the present invention.

Referring to FIG. **2**, the pull-cord keeper **30** is shown set apart from the wall portion **18**, looking toward the bottom and front portions. The pull-cord keeper **30** includes a cylindrical housing **32** which is adapted for securely mounting on a flat surface area of a wall or a portion of the window casing. The housing **32** comprises a cover or cap member **34** with an opening **36** in communication with an interior cavity **38** defined therein, and a mounting plate **40** with two mounting holes **42** for screw fasteners (not shown). The housing **32** is mounted to the wall **18** on a mounting surface **52** of the plate **40** which is shown hogged out for purposes of saving material and weight. The opening **38** is adapted to receive a free end of the pull-cord **4** and provides the pull-cord **4** access into the cavity **38**. During use, the pull-cord keeper **30** retracts or releases the pull-cord **4**, through the opening **38** after appropriate adjustment of the window treatment assembly **2**. The opening **38** is elongate in shape and extends circumferentially along a portion of the side of the cover **34**.

With reference to FIG. **3**, the pull-cord keeper **30** is shown in an exploded assembly view for illustrating all of the component parts and the arrangement of such parts therein. The pull-cord keeper **30** generally includes the mounting plate **40**, a pair of screw fasteners **44**, a coil spring **46**, a spring cartridge **48**, a spool member **50**, and the cap member **34**. The coil spring **46** fits into the spring cartridge **48**. The spring cartridge **48**, in turn, fits into a central cavity of the spool **50**. The resulting assembly is enclosed within the cap member **34**, with the mounting plate **40** being secured to the open end of the cap member **34**.

The mounting plate **40** includes the mounting surface **52** on one side and a bearing surface **54** on an opposed interior side. In this embodiment, the mounting surface **52** is shown hogged out for reducing material usage and weight. The mounting surface **52** of the plate **40** is fastened to the wall **18** by the screw fasteners **44**. The screw fasteners **44** are inserted through the screw holes **42** from the bearing side **54** into the wall **18**. The mounting plate **40** further includes a centrally-located spindle body **56** extending perpendicularly from the bearing surface **54**, a stepped portion **58** with a pair of opposed ramped projected recesses **60** formed circumferentially thereon, and a base flange **62** extending along the periphery thereof. The spindle body **56** supports the spool **50** for rotational movement therearound and is further configured for anchoring one end of the coil spring **46** during spring loading as will be described.

The spool member **50** includes a cylindrical body **64** with first and second flanges **66** and **68**, respectively, and an axial bore **70** therebetween, a slot **72** extending radially through the first flange **66** and longitudinally through the side of the cylindrical body **64**, and a base portion **74** at the lower end of the axial bore **70**. The spool member **50** is free to rotate

in a first direction on a bearing surface **76** of the cap member **34** for reeling a length of the pull-cord **4**, and the rotation thereof in this direction being biased by the action of the coil spring **46**. When the length of the pull-cord **4** is drawn from the keeper **30**, the spool member **50** rotates in the opposite direction being resisted by the action of the coil spring **46** for rotationally biasing the spool member **50** in the first direction, thus loading the spring **46** with each turn. The top surface of the first flange **66** of the spool member **50** includes a set of friction contact strips **78** formed thereon as will be described.

The slot **72** of the spool **50** allows the free end of the pull-cord **4** to be inserted into the axial bore **70**. The free end is preferably knotted to prevent the free end from slipping through the slot **72**. The remaining length of the pull-cord **4** is wound around the cylindrical body **64** and captively retained between the flanges **66** and **68**.

The base portion **74** and the axial bore **70** of the spool **50** forms a seat for the spring cartridge **48**. The base portion **74** further includes a centrally-located aperture **80** and a raised cupola **82** extending around the aperture **80**. The cupola **82** forms a hollow (not shown) for accommodating the free end of the pull-cord **4** occupying the axial bore **70** and supports the bottom of the cartridge **48** seated in the axial bore **70**.

The spring cartridge **48** includes a ridge **84** extending longitudinally along the exterior side thereof, a notch **86** in the interior side thereof coinciding with the exterior ridge **84**, and a centrally-located hole **88**. The cartridge **48** is configured to receive and retain therein the coil spring **46**. As shown in FIG. **7**, the coil spring **46** includes an external tang **90**, an internal tang **92**, and a coiled body **94**. The external tang **90** is adapted to be inserted and retained in the notch **86** of the cartridge **48** as shown in FIG. **3**. With the spring cartridge **48** seated within the axial bore **70** of the spool member **50**, the ridge **84** is inserted and retained in the spool slot **72** with the bottom of the cartridge **48** resting on the raised cupola **82** above the knotted free end of the pull-cord **4**.

The assembled spool member **50**, cartridge **48**, and coil spring **46** are then placed into the cap member **34**. The cap member **34** is then mounted on the mounting plate **40** where the spindle body **56** is inserted through the center of the coil spring **46**, the cartridge hole **88**, and the spool bore **70** and aperture **80**. The spindle body **56** includes a slot **96** formed by two or more bosses **102** for receiving and retaining the interior tang **92** of the coil spring **46**. The cap member **34** further includes a pair of opposed ramped projection tabs **98** which cooperate with the pair of ramped projected recesses **60** adapted for secure locking engagement. The cap member **34** is slipped over the mounting plate **40** where the edge portion of the cap member **34** contacts the top surface of the mounting plate flange **62** and the sides of the stepped portion **58**. For locking of the cap member **34** to the mounting plate **40**, the projected recesses **60** and the projection tabs **98** are positioned adjacent to each other. Then, the cap member **34** is rotated in either direction on the mounting plate **40** until the tabs **98** snaps into the projected recesses **60**. The cap member **34** may be removed from the mounting plate **40** by further rotating the cap member **34** until tabs **98** disengage the projected recesses **60**. It is noted that the opening **36** of the cap member **34** in the locked position, should be directed towards the window treatment assembly **2** for efficient operation.

The cap member **34**, the mounting plate **40**, the spring cartridge **48**, and the spool **50** of the pull-cord keeper of the present invention consist of any durable and rigid material including, but not limited to, plastic materials such as polyamide, nylon, polyethylene, polychloropene, polyvinyl chloride, polyester, polypropylene, polystyrene, polytetrafluoroethene, and polyurethane, and the like. More preferably, the material consists of thermosetting plastics, for example, resins, melamine, polyester, Bakelite®, and the like. The coil spring **46** consists of an elastic, resilient material including, but not limited to, metals.

Referring to FIGS. **4**A to **4**C, the mounting plate **40** is shown in greater detail. The spindle body **56** is substantially cylindrical in shape, and includes a plurality of bosses **102** for defining a pair of perpendicular slots **96** therebetween. The slots **96** are configured to receive and retain therein the interior tang **92** of the coil spring **46**. The mounting plate **40** includes a pair of ramp areas **104** each located proximate to the projected recesses **60**. The ramp areas **104** facilitates sliding of the cap member tabs **98** over the raised portion of the projected recesses **60** for tight coupling engagement between the tabs **98** and the projected recesses **60**. It is also noted that the screw holes **42** are countersunk for setting the heads of the screws flush with the bearing surface **4** of the mounting plate **40**.

Referring to FIGS. **5**A and **5**B, the spool member **50** is illustrated in greater detail. The top surface of the first flange **66** and the bottom surface of the second flange **68**, each provide bearing surfaces that cooperate with the bearing surfaces **54** and **76** of the mounting plate **40** and the cap member **34**, respectively, for sliding engagement therebetween. In addition, the edge portions of the flanges **66** and **68** also provide bearing surfaces corresponding with the interior circumferential surface of the cap member **34**. Accordingly, the spool **50** can slidingly rotate in either direction within the housing **32** formed by the cap member **34** and the mounting plate **40**. The slot **72** permits the knotted free end of the pull-cord **4** to be inserted into the hollow **100** of the base portion **74** and be captively retained therein by the spool slot **72** and the spring cartridge **48**.

The frictional contact strips **78** provided on the top surface of the first flange **66**, include irregular surface contours for improving frictional contact between the spool **50** and the user's finger. During installation prior to use, the user is required to wind the free end of the pull-cord **4** into the pull-cord keeper **30**. The frictional contact strips **78** assist and improve the user's gripping contact with the spool **50**, and facilitate the winding up of the pull-cord **4** prior to mounting the cap member **34** to the mounting plate **40**. The frictional contact strips **78** may include other forms such as finger indentations, rubber projections, protuberances, adhesive patches, and the like for improving the gripping contact with the user's finger on the spool **50**. In this embodiment, the frictional contact strips **78** are each rendered in the shape of an arrow for indicating to the user the rotational direction of the spool **50** for winding up the pull-cord **4** during installation as will be described.

Referring to FIG. **6**, the spring cartridge **48** is shown in greater detail. The cartridge **48** comprises a circular base portion **106**, and a sidewall **108** extending along the periphery thereof. The ridge **84** extends radially outward from the sidewall **108** for insertion into the spool slot **72** during assembly. The coil spring, as shown in FIG. **7**, is placed into the cartridge **48** for facilitating assembly of the pull-cord keeper **30**. The exterior tang **90** is placed into the notch **86** of the spring cartridge **48**. The other end of the spring **48**, or the internal tang **92** is slipped into the slot **96** of the spindle body **56** of the mounting plate **40** (see FIG. **4**C) for providing an anchor point during loading of the spring **46**.

With reference to FIG. **8**, the pull-cord keeper **30** is shown in cross section in the assembled form and mounted on a

wall **18**. The knotted free end **106** of the pull-cord **4** is held captive in the hollow **100**, and extends radially away through the spool slot **72** (as shown in FIGS. **4**A and **4**B) and around the spool cylindrical body **64** prior to exiting the cap member opening **36**. The spool **50** with the coiled pull-cord **4**, the spring cartridge **48**, and the exterior tang **90** are rotatable as a single unit within the interior cavity **38** of the housing **32** around the spindle body **56**. During operation, the mounting plate **40**, the interior tang **92** (as shown in FIG. **7**), and the cap member **34** remains stationary. As the pull-cord **4** is being drawn from the spool **50**, the coil spring **46** is wound up around the spindle body **56** into a spring loaded state. As the pull-cord **4** is released from the window treatment assembly **2** (i.e. window covering is raised), the spring loaded spool **50** is rotationally biased in the direction for winding up the relaxed length of the pull-cord **4** into the keeper **30**.

During operation, the pull-cord keeper **30** is subject to substantial torque forces and stresses associated with repeated use. The locking interaction between the tabs **98** and the projected recesses **60** are further enhanced by the spindle body **56** biasing the central portion of the cap member **34** away from the mounting plate **40** as represented by arrow **112**. This biasing effect causes the rim portion of the cap member **34** to press radially inward as represented by arrows **114**. As a result, the tabs **98** are biased into the projected recesses **60** for a tighter, more secure fit. In order to remove the cap member **34**, the cap member **34** must be rotated axially about the spindle body **56** to overcome the bias forces generated by the spindle body **56** on the cap member **34** to disengage the tabs **98** from the ramped projected recesses **60**. Removal by pulling the cap member **34** away from the mounting plate **40** requires substantial force to be applied. This enhanced locking interaction substantially improves the overall durability and reliability of the pull-cord keeper **30**.

With reference to FIGS. **1** to **8**, the installation and operation procedures of the pull-cord keeper will now be described. A suitable point on the wall **18** proximate the upper portion of the window treatment assembly **2** is selected. The mounting plate **40** is fastened to the point on the wall **18** by the fastening screws **44** with the spindle body **56** extending away from the wall **18**. The spool **50** is placed into the cap member **34** with the open end of the axial bore **70** oriented up. The pull-cord **4** of the window treatment assembly **2** is then drawn all the way out (i.e., raising the bottom rail **12** to the top of the window **5**). The end of the pull-cord **4** is pulled through the opening **36** of the cap member **34**. The free end of the pull-cord **4** of the window treatment assembly is knotted and placed into the axial bore **70**. The pull-cord **4** is slipped into the spool slot **72**. The coil spring **46** is placed into the spring cartridge **48** with the exterior tang **90** occupying the cartridge notch **86**. The spring **46** and cartridge **48** are then placed into the axial bore **70** of the spool **50**. The spool assembly is then rotated in a clockwise direction or the direction indicated by the arrows rendered by the frictional contact strips **78** to wind up the pull-cord **4**. As the pull-cord **4** is wound up, the cap member **34** is transported up to the mounting plate **40** on the wall **18**. The frictional contact strips **78** improves the user's gripping contact on the spool **50** during rotation. The interior tang **92** is slotted into the spindle body **56**. The cap member **34** is oriented so that, upon locking, the opening **36** is directed towards the window treatment assembly **2**. The cap member **34** is rotated on the mounting plate **40** into a locked position where the tabs **98** snap securely into the projected recesses **60**.

For operation, the user simply manipulates the pull-cord **4** in the normal course of operating the window treatment assembly **2**. The pull-cord keeper **30** automatically lets out or takes in the length of the pull-cord **4** as required to maintain a taut condition. No separate action on the part of the user is required for operating the pull-cord keeper **30**. In this manner, the pull-cord **4** is always kept away from the reach of the infant or young child while permitting easy access to the adult user.

Although various embodiments of the invention have been shown and described, they are not meant to be limiting. Those of skill in the art may recognize various modifications to these embodiments, which modifications are meant to be covered by the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A pull-cord keeper for a window treatment assembly, said window treatment assembly including for operation a pull-cord, said keeper comprising:

a housing configured for secure mounting attachment on a wall near an upper portion of the window treatment assembly, said housing further including:

a mounting plate configured for mounting attachment to the wall;

a cap member having a closed top and an open bottom, said cap member being adapted for attachment to one side of the mounting plate opposite the wall; and

a cavity being defined therebetween; fastening means for securely mounting said mounting plate to the wall; an opening extending through said housing in communication with said cavity; a spool adapted for rotational movement within said cavity to reel and collect through said opening a length of said pull-cord;

a spring for biasing the spool in a rotational direction for reeling the length of the pull-cord during a constant spring-loaded state, for automatically and continuously collecting any loose length of said pull-cord;

the mounting plate further comprises a spindle extending centrally away therefrom, said spindle having a slot; and

the spool further comprises:

a cylindrical hub portion with first and second flanges extending radially outward at top and bottom ends thereof, respectively, said hub being hollow for defining a centrally located cavity open at said top end, said bottom end of said hub partially closing off said cavity with a centrally located hole therethrough, said hole being surrounded by a ring shaped bushing extending partially into said cavity, said bushing being adapted for rotatably receiving an end portion of said spindle whereby said spool is rotatably disposed about said spindle; and

a slot radially extending through said first flange and hub, said slot terminating at said second flange, said slot being adapted for receiving and retaining a free end of the pull-cord.

2. The pull-cord keeper of claim **1**, wherein the cap member is cylindrical in shape.

3. The pull-cord keeper of claim **2**, wherein the opening extends circumferentially along a side portion of said cap member.

4. The pull-cord keeper of claim **1**, further comprising a cylindrical spring cartridge, said cartridge including a circular base portion with a sidewall portion extending upwardly along the periphery of said base portion, a centrally-located hole in said base portion for passing the

spindle therethrough, an open top portion, a recess notch in an interior side of the sidewall portion, and a tab on an exterior side of the sidewall portion, said cap member being configured for seating within the cavity of said hub of said spool with the cartridge tab fitting snugly in the spool slot.

5. The pull-cord keeper of claim **4**, wherein:

the spring comprises a coil spring having an exterior tang and an interior tang; and

said spring cartridge being adapted for retaining the coil spring with the exterior tang inserted into the recess notch, and the interior tang inserted into the slot of the spindle.

6. The pull-cord keeper of claim **1**, wherein a free end of said spindle body biases against a central interior top surface of said cap member for causing a rim portion about the bottom of said cap member to bias inwardly against an edge portion of said mounting plate.

7. The pull-cord keeper of claim **1**, wherein the housing and the spool each consist of a plastic material.

8. The pull-cord keeper of claim **5**, wherein the coil spring consists of a metal material.

9. A pull-cord keeper for a window treatment assembly, said window treatment assembly including for operation a pull-cord said keeper comprising:

a housing configured for secure mounting attachment on a wall near an upper portion of the window treatment assembly, said housing further including:

a mounting plate configured for mounting attachment to the wall;

a cap member having a closed top and an open bottom, said cap member being adapted for attachment to one side of the mounting plate opposite the wall; and

a cavity being defined therebetween;

said mounting plate further including a pair of opposing ramped projecting recesses formed along an edge portion of the mounting plate;

said cap member further including a pair of opposing ramped tabs located along an inside rim portion of said cap member corresponding with said ramped projecting recesses, said ramped tabs being configured for snuggly fitting within the ramped projecting recesses, when the cap member is rotated on the mounting plate to a locking position where the tabs align radially with the corresponding recesses and mate therewith

an opening extending through said housing in communication with said cavity;

a spool adapted for rotational movement within said cavity to reel and collect through said opening a length of said pull-cord; and

a spring for biasing the spool in a rotational direction for reeling the length of the pull-cord during a constant spring-loaded state, for automatically and continuously collecting any loose length of said pull-cord.

10. A pull-cord keeper for a window treatment assembly, said window treatment

assembly including for operation a pull-cord, said keeper comprising:

a housing configured for secure mounting attachment on a wall near an upper portion of the window treatment assembly, said housing further including:

a mounting plate configured for mounting attachment to the wall;

a cap member having a closed top and an open bottom, said cap member being adapted for attachment to one side of the mounting plate opposite the wall; and

a cavity being defined therebetween;

fastening means for securely mounting said mounting plate to the wall;

an opening extending through said housing in communication with said cavity;

a spool adapted for rotational movement within said cavity to reel and collect through said opening a length of said pull-cord;

a spring for biasing the spool in a rotational direction for reeling the length of the pull-cord during a constant spring-loaded state, for automatically and continuously collecting any loose length of said pull-cord;

said mounting plate further includes a pair of opposing ramped projecting recesses formed along an edge portion of the mounting plate; and

said cap member further includes a pair of opposing ramped tabs located along an inside rim portion of said cap member corresponding with said ramped projecting recesses, said ramped tabs being configured for snuggly fitting within the ramped projecting recesses, when the cap member is rotated on the mounting plate to a locking position where the tabs align radially with the corresponding recesses and mate therewith.

* * * * *